### IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

General Curtis' Command at Helena.

ITS MARCH FROM BATESVILLE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE 7TH OF JULY.

THE ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.

Particulars of Recent Movements of General Curtis,

Special Correspondence of the New York

HELENA, Ark., July 12, 1862. The suspense concerning the Union forces in Arkansas has at length terminated. After a long and toils march from Batesville to reach his supplies and reinforce ments, General Curtis has succeeded in bringing his army to the Mississippl river at this point. The advance of twenty-five hundred cavalry, with six ntain howitzers, arrived here at nine e'clock on the on of the 12th, and hailed their glimpse of the waters of the great river with a delight almost equal to that of Hernando de Soto when he first gazed upon its turbid current. The main column is but a few miles back of the town, and it is expected that the entire rear guard will arrive to-day. There need be no further anxiety for the safety of those who long ago braved the storm of rebel lead at Pea Ridge, and afterward cheerfully entered spon the arduous toils of a campaign in the wilds of

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. The grand Army of the Southwest consists of three livisions, commanded in their numerical order by Brigadier Generals Steele, Carr and Osterhaus, the whole under command of Major General Curtis. On the march a cavalry advance usually preceded the main body, and latterly has been in command of General C. C. Wash burne, formerly Colonel of the Second Wisconsin cavalry. This was usually about 1,000 strong, and was supported by two light howitzers of the pattern so univ lar for service in mountainous regions. Following this cavalry, General Steele's division ordinarily led the way, followed by the division of General Osterhaus. The resr guard consisted of the division commanded by eral Carr—the same veterans who wen so glorious s same in the battle of Pea Ridge. To state the strength of the arm?, or of any of its divisions, would be to give contraband information. I will content myself with mying that it was sufficient to take eare of itself under

STARTING PROM RATESVILLE. On the 6th of May, after various unimportant adventures in a march from Keetsville, Mo., the army reached Batesville, on the White river, one hundred and ninety miles from Rolla, its nearest point of supply. The long distance from Batesville to Relia prevented the army sping on hand a full supply of cor nd the troops almost constantly lived en short rations siderable length was made here in the hope ing provisions, gathered for a few days in advance, at to subsist the army to Little Rock. Delay did sot diminish the scarcity, and the bad state of the roads and swollen condition of the streams on the route, added to the want of sustable fare, rendered it imposs mos upon the Arkansas capital. It was necessary as to move somewhere, and General Curtis, having carned that transports isden with supplies were on the way to Jacksonport, decided to go to that point. Jacksonport is at the confluence of White and Black ers, twenty-five miles below Satesville and two hun m. On the 24th of June we took up our line of th for Jacksonport and reached it on the second day ing. We were obliged to cress Black river, near on with White river, and for this purpose made use of a rubber ponteen bridge, constructe under the superintendence of Major Weston, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri infantry. The stream here is a little more than one hundred yards in width, flowing with a deep but sluggish current. No dimculty was experienced in crossing, and the last of the rear guard sed the bridge safely on the evening of the 26th, un-

GEN. CURTIS' "KAVY." fatboats, with strong decks, to be constructed, with a view to using them in crossing the river whenever a movement might be necessary. When the march menced from Batesville these flatboats were preprotection from musket and rifle balls, and were furnished th sweeps whereby they could be moved and directed down the river. They were placed in charge of one com-Thirteenth Illinois infantry, and started for aport. As the road from Batesville to Jacksonport does not follow the river bank, but winds among the hills at some distance from the stream, this enterprise of debing a small body of infantry was looked upon as quite bazardous. The boats succeeded in descending in many, and arrived at Jacksonport simultaneously with

At Jacksonport General Curtis learned that the boats could come no higher up than Clarendon, seventy-five miles below, as there was less than four feet of water in the channel, and most of the boats drew upwards of five feet. He had foreseen this diffi. enity before starting from Batesville, and arranged his Chief of the army, had stored all the supplies receive from Rolla, and furnished in their place rations of corn these and other stores procured from the vicinity a sup ed and on hand at the time the march or , while on its way to the army, and this quite heavily upon the troops. Notwithstanding its va supply of sugar, coffee and salt, though it often suffered for want of hard bread and flour. There was little wheat near Batesville, but corn was procured in abundance. The uniform price of the latter staple was fifty cents

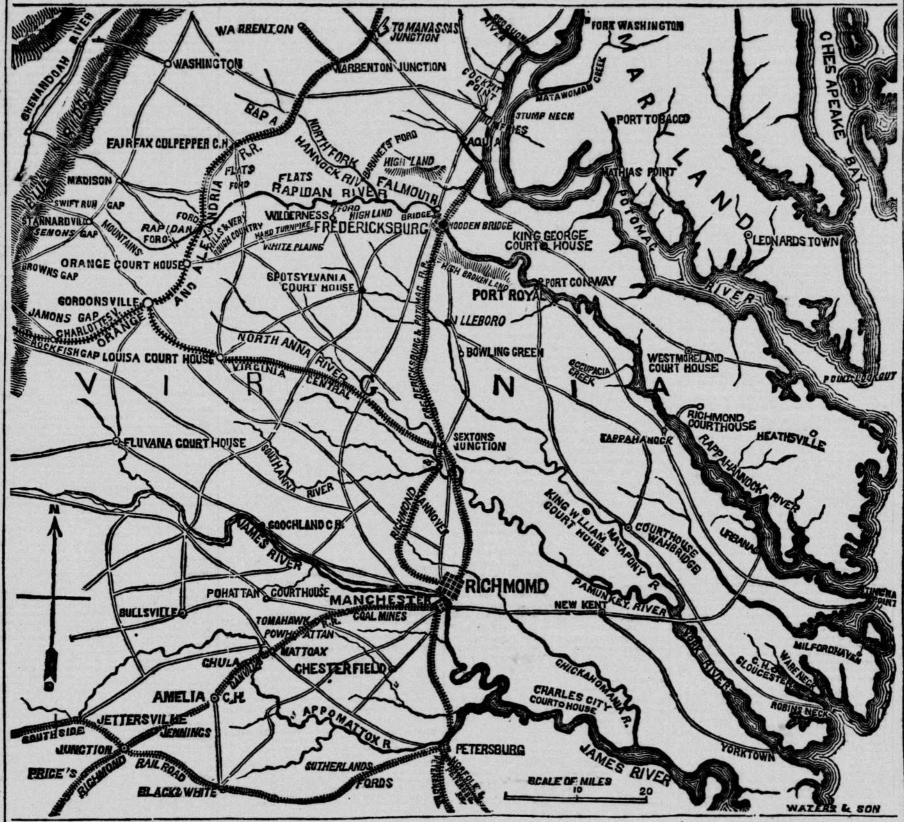
shel. No one was at any time paid for his less he made solemn assurance that he was and had It is a singular fact, however, that among all the men who had dealings with the quartermaster there was not one who would permit his loyalty to be doubted for single moment. All took the oath without the slighest

MOVING FROM JACKSONPOPP-BOATS FIRED UPON Our forces tarried five days at Jacksonport, making reach the army before it started from Batesville. The

ready to proceed down the banks of the stream. While there, General Washburne arrived from Springfield, with rength of General Curtis' command had been from time time augumented by the arrival of various of troops from Missouri, and inconsiderable reinforcements from Kausas, that at the time it left Jacksonport it presented an imposing appearance. On the 2d of July the five flat posts started down from Jacksonport, manned by Com pany I, of the Thirteenth Illicois infantry, under comand of Captain Wadsworth. They were ordered to pro orders before going further. At the same time the army took up its line of march by the road through the hills and swamp land east of the river, not expecting to reach the stream again before arriving at Augusta, thirty floor in due time, and were there met by Lieutenant Colone Wood's Sixth Missouri cavalry, with orders to move on to Augusta. After seeing them safely under way Colonel Wood started to rejoin the main army, but, before proceeding far, shots were heard from the dense bushes lining the banks of the river, about a where would deserve only the name of creek-and the mile below Grand Giage. Bustily returning with jow bottom on each side was a noft muck, in which the

GENERAL POPE'S FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Position of Gordonsville and Its Importance in a Military Point of View.



reaching the river, that the enemy had dispersed, after firing several shots at the boats and seriously unding Captain Wadsworth, but injuring none of his men. The fire of these guerillas was promptly returned; but as the bushes were not searched their loss was not ascertained. Natives in the vicinity reported nineteen of the rebets killed; but their statement seems hardly by but a single company of infantry. After this occur rence the boats moved unmolested to Augusta, wher rence the boats moved unmolested to Augusta, where the project of taking them farther down was abandoned Such portions of the cargoes as were useful to the arm were removed, and the boats and the remainder of the into on his way back to the army, and lost three of his THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH WE PARENT

We reached Augusta on the Fourth of July, and on our arrival fired a salute in honor of the nation's independ ence, and enjoyed ourselves as best we could under adverse circumtances. Tarrying here for two days, the order was issued for the entire force to move out on the following morning in the direction of Clarendon. The county through which the army marched, after leaving kansas. A short distance from the river the bluffs along its banks fall away into low hills and gentle undula these becoming less distinct until, at the divide of the St. Francis and White rivers, it becomes an almost un broken level. A portion of this flat alluvial country is in many places covered with canebrakes, and is often over. flowed in high water. At such times it becomes an almost impassable succession of swamps and quagmires. At present it is dry and firm, and affords no obstacle to pas. sage save an occasional slough at the crossing of a creek Interspersed with these lowlands is a series of highe grounds, level, and unbroken by any considerable eleva-tions. These lands are considered excellent for cetton and until the present year have sent to market a large amount of the textile product. The inhabitants are of pretending butternut of the Southern rustics, while the display the usual prejudices of the Arkansas natives pelling book up to the vindication of the national honor At present their bucclic pursuits are generally limited to the raising of corn and a few other inconsiderable pro ducts, the Confederate authorities having here, as else where, discouraged the culture of cotton

PERILING AMONG THE NATIVES. were deserted, but the cotton and corn had not been de ment manifested was by the negroes, who flocked in large numbers whenever they were allowed. General Curtis freed all those who had been used in cutting tim-ber to obstruct the roads on our line of march. The whites were everywhere sullen and uncommunicative One man at Jacksonport built a high plank fence around his house to keep off the contamination of the Yankees.

MOVING FROM AUGUSTA. All things being in readiness, the army meved out on the morning of the 7th inst., the head of the column getting in motion about baif-past three o'clock. About fou iles from town it was found that the enemy had felle timber agross the road in order to impede the march, but it was not long before the obstructions were removed. It was well known that the rebels had a considerable force at Des Arc and Davall's Bluff composed mainly of Texas cavalry and Arkansas conscripts, under command or General Albert Rust. General Curtis learned that six thousand or these rebels were at De-Arc. and would probably march out to give us battle and was consequently carefully watching for any demostration upon the line. The obstructions in the road se soon after leaving Augusta gave us warning of the proximity of the robels, and caused us to complete prepara tions for resisting attack.

ORSTACLES IN THE WAY.

About eight A. M. the advance reached the cross ing of Cuche river, and found a new cause of delay. There was no bridge over the river-which else-where would deserve only the name of creek-and the

difficulty the wagons were drawn through, and once more emerged upon dry ground. A short distance farther the road same to Bayou de Cache, a small slough running inland from the river, with banks similar to those of the stream. Through this fringe of mud deposits the extended lines dragged their slow lengths along, the teams occasionally miring, and being obstructions, which again proved a hindrance to our progress. Emerging from this difficulty the advance, con-sisting of four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, with command of Colonel Hovey, of the former regimentin, with the exception of some twelve or fifteen mounted men, who were kept in front as lookouts. It was not d proper to have a large cavalry force exposed in front during the march, where it would be liable to amdy at any moment when needed.

About two P. M., when five miles from the cross ing of Bayou de Cache, the advance approached the plan tation of Colonel Hill, an officer of the Confederate army, who was away from home at the time travelling at nearly right angles, the point of junction being about ten miles from Des Arc and four miles from Cotton Plant, a small hamlet in the northern part of St Francis county. The land around this road crossing is mostly open timber and cleared patches, though a few from Des Arc runs nearly due east and west. South of it Hill's house is at the southwest angle of the intersection near it are two aboriginal mounds, twenty or thirty feet on the summits of each of these mounds he has located the graves of his first and second wives, and surrounded them with a fence of white palings. On this side of the road the ground is cleared and there are few irregulari-

THE ACTION. an enemy larking in the timber and brush on the souther ly side of the Des Arc road, and both east and west of Hill's house. Word was communicated to the infantry, and the latter deployed for skirmishing, the Thirty-third the left. The eight companies of infantry were less than six hundred strong, and soon found that they were op-posed to fifteen hundred men drawn up in line of battle. The disparity was in numbers, not in efficiency, for the ments from Texas and a portion of a regiment of Arkar Confederate service. The rebels opened fire as our men advanced, and though the conscripts fied early in the fight the Texan cavalry, which had been dismounted for the occasion, stood its ground finely. As our right ap proached the enemy's left it was received by a sudden fire from the bushes, which caused two of the Illinois tage gained and pressed forward to improve it, but was received with a well directed volley of muskerry, followed by a discharge of grape from the two steel howitzers accompanying the First Indiana cavalry, whose arrival was most opportune Rapid discharges from these howitzers soon broke the rebel line, and the cavalry completed the disorder and put all the enemy to flight. Some of them fled along the road in the direction we were travelling, while others took the right-angled route towards Des Arc. In addition to the fifteen hundred rebels thus dispersed, were five thousand who were three or four miles distant, at the crossing of the Cache river, and who had been unable to too deep to ford, and the ferry accommodations are necessarily slow. These returned to Des Aro the same evening, and at last accounts were still there, having given up the project of intercepting our march. PERULTS OF THE AFFAIR.

the scene of the contest, and our hospital estabkilled and thirty-two wounded, most of the latter slightly. Major Glendenin, of the First Indiana cavalry, was seriously, and, it is feared, fatally wounded by a rifle ball in the breast. Captain Sloane, of the the enemy's dead. Most of our shots were supposed to have been fatal. But few of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands; and, in all these cases, lacerations caused of truce approached our lines on the evening after the fight, but for some unexplained reason did not come within. The next day a flag was received and kept in our lines the entire day. It was unnecessary for partie to be sent from the rebel camp, as the dead had already been buried.

On the afternoon of the 8th the army moved forward toward Clarendon, having learned that Colonel Fitch was there with supplies. We reached Clarendon on the evening of the 9th, deeply chagrined to find that Colonel Fitch with his transports had departed the evening previous with no prospect of returning. There was no alternative point on the Mississippi, and there communicate with the outer world from which we had so long been cut off. The old military road from Helena to Little Rock General Washburne, with 2,500 cavalry and six mountain nowitzers, started from Clarendon to this point, sixty-five niles distant. They made a forced march, and at nine A. M to day, about twenty eight hours from the time of start General Washburne was accompanied by Captain F. S. Winslow, Quartermaster-in-Chief of General Curtis' army and by Lieut, J. W. Noble, of General Curtis' staff. Then The main body of the infantry will be in to-night, and the entire rear guard is expected before dark.

SAFRIY OF THE ARMY.

The army under Gen. Curtis has now terminated a nost arduous campaign. Since leaving Rolla in February last it has marched upwards of six hundred miles, mos of the way through a sparsely settled region, and with companying locomotion in a new country. It encountere three times its number at the memorable battle of Pea Ridge, and came forth victorious from a bloody conflict from all its surrounding dangers it has emerged triumphant, and well deserves historic honor as the ban er corps of the nation's great army

# NEWS FROM THE INDIAN NATION.

Defeat of the Rebels-Large Quantities of Supplies Captured-The Loyal In-Head, on the War Path, &c., &c. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17, 1862.

The correspondent of the Leavenworth Conser says a recent battle in the Indian Nation between a desays a recent battle in the Indian Nation between a de-tachment of the Kansas regiment, under Coionel Wier, and a force of rebels, resulted in the capture of 125 pri-soners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1,600 head of cattle, thirty-six loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, and fifty stand of arms.

Colonel Ritchie, in command of a regiment of loyal In-dians, has reliable information that Chief John Roes was about to join him, with 1,500 warriors.

Colonel Solomon, of the Tenth Wisconsin, had captured forty prisoners.

Colonel Solomon, of the Twith Wisconsin, has captured forty prisoners.

Four hundred wounded Cherokee and Osago Indiata have come into our camp with white flags, and carrying their guns with muzzles pointing downward.

About 250 negrous belonging to the rebel haif breeds are now as route for Fort Scott.

Sick and Wounder Soldiers Arrived — Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived on the Daniel Webster, one hundred and thirteen have been taken to the Breck, iyn City Hospital. The majority of the patients are ill of dysentery, rheumatism and typhoid fever. There are only thirty surgical cares, vory few of which are considered serious. The men are well taken care of.

# GENERAL POPE'S COMMAND.

Order of the General Commanding Respecting Passes.

HRADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862. Commanders of a corps d'armee or of a division of this nand may grant passes for the day to efficers and purpose, and whose signatures are to be immediately re-These passes will not be construed to permit their bea ers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations fied. No officer or soldier of this army will be permitte special authority from these headquarters. All officers date of this order will be arrested and tried for disobe dience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time wi for trial by Court Martial. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL POPE. Groupes D. Rungtus, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of

his Troops.
Washington, July 19, 1862.

An officer who arrived to-day from Fredericksburg Virginia, says that the effect of Major General Pope' official orders upon the troops was wonderful. Although they had not been officially proclaimed when he left that from officers to men, and all were exultant in view of the policy hereafter to be pursued, and which has infused new vigor into our soldiers and given them additional strength and courage, and increased their anxiety for active operations. The toast among them to-day was the

#### The Worden Testimonial. The undersigned begs leave to adknowledge the re of the following additions to the subscriptions alreads

City Intelligence.

ing, soon after the quarter past three Hoboken ferry beat left the Barciay street pier, a man, who had been beat left the Barclay street pier, a man, who had been noticed walking about the deck whistling, suddenly ran to the after part of the boat and jumped overboard. An alarm being given, the boat was stopped and every effort made to save him; but he sunce immediately and was seen no more. Mr. C. L. Cortelyon, the ferry master on duty at Barclay street at the time (and who will furnish any information in his power to persons interested), informs us that the man, who held a short conversation with him on paying his fare, was about forty-five to firty years of age, of middle height and rather shout, had on a full suit of biack and a black hat; had no board, but had not been shaved for three or four days, and that his general appearance and conversation were those of a respectable, well educated man. We learn that he had been seen intexicated for several days in the neighborhood of the ferry at Hoboken, and from remarks he made, it is surmised that he may have belonged to Newark, N. J.

GRACEPUL COMPLIMENT TO A BRAVE OFFICER day evening last Colonel Loupeld Von Gilsa, commanding day evening last Colonel Loopeld Von Gilsa, commanding the De Kaib regiment (Forty-first New York Volunteers), arrived at the Prescott House from the Shenandosh Valley, having been severely wounded at the battle of Cross Keys. A large number of his friends, Pearing of his presence in the city, called on him, and on Thursday evening several bands, formerly attached to the German division, nourced Colonel Von Gilsa with a sercande. The leader of the band addressed the Colonel on behalf of the musicians, to which Colonel Von Gilsa feelingly replief. The secende was a graceful compliment on the part of the denors, and no less deserved by the recipient. NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American Off Cape Race.

Effect of the News of the Battles Before Richmond.

DECLINE IN THE COTTON MARKET, &c.,

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 10th via Queenstown on the 11th instant, passed this point at eleven o'clock this morning on the way to Que bec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the press and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates by the North American are one day lates

than those per the Nova Scotian.

The pews of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention; and it was thought

that it would result in prolonging the war. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the Famunkey, says that the courage of the federal volunteers is above all praise, and that their hardships are mainly

attributable to the ignorance and drunkeness of their The London Times opposes the Manchester demand for

interference in the American war. A meeting at Stockport adopted a petition to Parlisment not to hesitate acknowledging the independence of the Southern confederacy so as to obtain a supply of

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the The French Admiral Graviere had gone to Cherbourg te

embark for American waters. The Vicercy of Egypt has promised the Manchesterland

n increased supply of cotton next year. The North American passed the Angio Sazon on the

17th inst., bound east. The steamship Bavaria, from New York, arrived at couthampton on the 10th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.
Consols 92% a 92% for money.
American stocks quiet.
The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 68,000 bales. Surats had declined three-ourths of a penny and American descriptions one-fourth of a penny. The market dio ed flat.
Breads tuffs had an upward tendency.
Provisions were dull.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Town of Henderson Occupied by Guerillas, &c.

LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1882. The town of Henderson has been occupied by about forty guerillas, who were cheered and treated with the greatest consideration by many citizens upon their en-

tering the town. Archy Dixon and others were negotiating with the rebal Colonel Johnston to withdraw his guerillas from Hender-son. Many of the inhabitants had gone to Evan wille for

The steamer Commerce, Captain Archer, bound from

Memphis to Louisville, stopped below Henderson, ecenting it unsafe to pass.

General Greene Chy Smith now commands our forces at Lexington, vice Ward, and there is a prospect of stopping the rebel Colonel Morgan's recruiting operations, which were rather brisk during his late raid.

### **NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.**

Lebanon and Hartsville Occupied by the Enemy-Union Citizens Hanged by the Rebels-Arrival of Gen. Nelson at Nashville, with Reinforcements, &c. NASHVILLE, July 16, 1862.

Lebanon, Tennessee, is in possession of the rebels. The rebels, 800 strong, are at Hartsville.

Dr. Rice, Benjamin Daniels and John Barns, respectable citizens, were hung last night at Tennessee Ridge, twen-ty-nve miles from Nashville, for entertaining men employed in reconstructing telegraph lines.

Namvulls, July 18, 1862.

One thousand and forty-six paroled prisoners at Murfree-boro' have arrived. They are mostly of the Michigan

Ninth, and some of Hewitt's battery. There are no com-The trains run through to Murfreesboro'.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19, 1862. General Nelson arrived at Nashville on T

General Grant Ordered to Corinth-How the Female Rebels are Served.

General Hovey is in command, vice General Grant moment. The fortifications here are being pushed to completion with rapidity. They will be form

are intended as permanent forts of defence.
Several female secessionists were yesterday escorted beyond the federal lines by General Thayer, they having refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their husbands now serving in the rebei army.

Accident on the Columbia Railroad. NASHVILLE, July 19, 1862.

track twelve miles this side of Reynolds' station. Caps. Tatum, of Ohio, and several others, were killed, and twenty were wounded. Gen. Mitchel's family were on the train, but escaped and arrived at Columbia. The Duck River bridge, this side Columbia, is washed. partly away. Passengers reached this city by private conveyance from Columbia.

The casualties by the accident on the Columbia road are larger than before reported. The train contained about one thousand Ohio and Kentucky troops of Nelson's command. The two bind cars were thrown off while the cars were going fifty miles per hour, on a curve.

About forty were wounded, five of whom died after

Captain Tatum belonged to the Obio Sixth-the Guth

pati Garette. The wife of Captain Mendenhall is severely injured.

Mr. Holloway, of Nashville, had an arm sprained Hame is attached to the engineer, who escaped to the woods after disconnecting the locomotive from the train, leaving the latter in it a mile behind.

Several arrests have been made by soluters.
One hundred and fifty bales of Comstock & Clark's cotton were burned near Shelbyville.
There has been considerable cotton burning near Tupoumbia and Florence.
Cotton is solling at Huntsville at twenty and twenty-we cents for gold.

# INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Star of the South-Capture of the English-Confederate Steamer Adela, &c., &c.

Captain Woodbull, arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Pensacola July 11, and Key West 14th. Left at Pensacola United States aloop of war Vincennes and schooner Maria Wood; also, ship Young Eagle, bark Eveinst. for New York. She also left at Key West the United States steamer San Jacinto (flagship), United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, United States steamer Queker City, United States steamer Pomona, United States frigate St. Lawrence, United States bark Pursuit; also prize steamer Adeia, captured by the Quaker City, and a princ schooner, loaded with cotton, taken by the steamer

The Star of the South brings the fellowing passensers .- Major F. F. Yard, United States Paymaster and Clerk; Dr. J. Campbeil, Captain R. H. Jackson, Lieute.